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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year $10.00

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Bombardment Commenced!

FAIDHEBE RETREATING!

Excitement in Orleans!

PRUSSIAN OUTRAGES!

Bishop Dupanloup's Curse!

ASSASSINATION PLOT DISCLOSED!

A General Arrest Made!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF NUITS.

LONDON, December 28.—The account of the battle of the 18th, at Nuits, from French sources says the force opposed to the Prussians numbered 19,000 men and had three batteries of artillery. The combat lasted all day. In the evening the French retreated in an orderly manner about 1,500 yards. The new levies fought like veterans. The Prussians abandoned Nuits on the morning of the 19th, but returned and reoccupied the place.

The French put their loss at 200 killed and wounded, and claim the enemy lost some 5,000 men.

PRUSSIAN OUTRAGES.

BORDEAUX, December 27.—The newspapers of this city state that the condition of the army is improving daily.

The great excitement here at the conduct of the Germans at Orleans, who subjected Bishop Dupanloup to the greatest indignities, is increasing. The Bishop has addressed a pastoral to the clergy invoking the vengeance of heaven upon the barbarians who, he declares, have killed more than thousands of French prisoners, left without bread or fuel, caused the organ to be played in defiance of their authority.

A priest wearing the dress of a member of the International Aid Society was wounded while administering to soldiers. He had his head laid open by a sabre cut.

Another priest was shot for refusing to give information of the movements of his army.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

FALLEN BACK.

BRUSSELS, December 28.—Gen. Faidherbe has fallen back across the Valley of the Hallue.

During the battle of the 23d General Manteuffel stormed Beaucourt, Tiechemcourt, Grenieres, Nayelles, Busy, and Wogremont, the French yielding only after a desperate resistance.

The German losses are about 3,000, and the French about 5,500 including prisoners.

ANOTHER VERSION.

BORDEAUX, December 25.—General Faidherbe, commanding the Army of the North, reports as follows to the Minister of War:

The Prussians gave us battle on the 23d inst. We were well posted between Davurs and Bapaume. Our troops fought well all the day entire day. Villages were taken and retaken.

At five o'clock in the afternoon our success was complete, and we drove the enemy before us with the bayonet. During the night the Prussians entered some villages in the valley, but we still held our position on the heights.

Other reports say that Gen. Faidherbe was successful on his right and left wings, and that he was victorious in the field of battle, but the result was indecisive.

Next day, the enemy showing no disposition to renew the fight, Gen. Faidherbe retired to Albert.

The city of Mezieries is surrounded by 15,000 Prussians, and a siege is imminent.

LONDON, December 27.—A delegation of inhabitants from Luxembourg, to-day, presented Prince Henry a patriotic address. The Prince, in reply, confided implicitly in their ability to defend the rights of the Duchy. He had faith in the justice of their cause, and the honor of the Queen of Holland.

Gladstone has published a letter, indignantly denying a report of his conversion to Catholicism.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

AN ASSASSINATION PLOT DISCOVERED.

LONDON, December 27.—A dispatch from Versailles, dated December 23d, says a scheme to assassinate General Von Moltke and Bismarck was discovered here a few days since.

A number of strangers arrived in the city on Wednesday, when the gates were closed and the citizens ordered to remain in their houses. Patrols then searched every house and arrested all suspicious persons. Several houses were found filled with guns and pistols.

Bismarck, in his note to the Cabinet of Vienna, calls attention to the reorganization of Germany, and expresses a hope that nothing in the treaty of Prague will interfere with her development.

BOMBARDMENT COMMENCED.

DRESDEN, December 27.—A telegraphic dispatch from the commanding General of the Saxon troops before Paris, announces that the bombardment of Fort Avron commenced today.

This fortification is the most advanced of the French outworks.

But Paris and the crown of Mt. Avron are at a considerable elevation, being six miles from the city wall.

ENGLAND.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE SEINE.

LONDON, December 27.—The sinking of six English vessels in the Seine, by the French for the purpose of obstructing navigation, has occasioned great indignation throughout England. The British Vice Consul at Rouen has presented the Prussian commander with a formal protest against all acts of spoliation committed upon British subjects.

[World Special.]

OPPOSED TO THE MATCH.

LONDON, December 27.—The Manchester *Guardian* to-morrow will contain the statement that King William and the Princess Royal of Prussia would be glad to learn that they were opposed to the marriage of Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne.

The Queen replied with vehemence, advising them to mind their own business.

The incident has materially changed the feeling in the Court towards Germany.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, December 28.—The City of Paris has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRANKFORT, December 25.—5-20's closed on Saturday at 91¾ for cash.

LONDON, December 27.—1.30 P. M.—Consols 91¾, Bonds easier. Coupons: 5-20s '62, 88¾; do '65, 88¾; do '67, 87¾. Stocks quiet and unchanged. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 107½.

LIVERPOOL, December 27.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged in every respect; middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for export speculation. Wheat—red western spring 9s 10d.; winter 10s 7½d@10s 8d. Corn—mixed, 33s. Cumberland middlings 35s; short rib middles 34s. Petroleum—refined is 1s 7½d@1s 8d.

MANCHESTER, December 27.—Market yarns and fabrics firm.

GEORGIA.

Further Election Returns—Democratic Victories Confirmed—Charges of Fraud on Both sides.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, December 27.—The election returns come in slowly, but enough have been received to confirm the election of the Democrats to Congress from the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, with the chances in favor of Lawton (Dem.) in the Fourth.

The vote is very close so far received from the Second District, Bacon (Dem.) against Toft, late Democratic incumbent, and Conveyor of Whitley, Republican, both claiming the election. The district is largely Democratic. Both Republicans and Democrats are charged with fraud in the election.

WARMAN'S CANVASS.

ATLANTA, December 27.—The Republicans concede that Georgia has gone Democratic by 30,000 to 40,000.

Only twenty two Republican Senators are elected, both colored.

It is rumored that Governor Bullock has leased the State Road of Central Georgia, South Western Macon, Western and Brunswick, and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads. Mr. B. H. Hill, Jr., Mr. Joseph E. Brown, H. Peters, Columbus Delano, H. J. Kimball and others twenty-five years, at $25,000 per annum.

Governor Bullock gave a supper at the Kimball House, to-night. Columbus Delano and many other distinguished persons were present.

CONCORD.

A Labor Reform Convention Driven and a Disturbance on the Dominican Question Enclosed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CONCORD, N. H., December 27.—The Labor Reform party, of New Hampshire, held a State Convention here to-day and nominated Lemuel P. Cooper, of Croydon, for Governor.

Resolutions embodying a well known political party were adopted; also supplementary resolutions approving of the course of Senators Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull on the Dominican question.

Geo. Roberts, of Rochester, was re-nominated Railroad Commissioner.

The following Congressional nominations were made: First District—Ellery A. Hubbard, of Hancock. Second District—W. H. Hayes of Weare. Third District—R. B. Baker, of Claremont.

Mount Washington.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SUMMIT MT. WASHINGTON, December 29.—At seven P. M., the barometer stood 23.318 and the thermometer 1 degree below zero. Relative humidity 68-100. Wind South West. Velocity of wind 60 miles per hour. Dense [illegible]

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SUMMIT MT. WASHINGTON, December 30.—At seven P. M. the barometer stood 23.318 and the thermometer 3 degrees below zero. Relative humidity 68-100. Wind South West. Velocity of wind 60 miles per hour. Dense [illegible]

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SUMMIT MT. WASHINGTON, December 31.—The latter being top prize. Reliefs [illegible] no transactions. We quote the following sales: Lower grades of [illegible] 4,000 sellers this year at $4,000 [illegible] cars, regardless of sale: Oil City, 18,000 bbls; regardless and gravity at $3.75@3.75.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 308. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1870. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Georgia Senatorship—Four Applicants for the Honor—The Fishery Controversy—The Subject Easy of Settlement.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1870.

THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will meet on the Saturday preceding the assembling of Congress, to hear arguments on the Georgia Senatorship. There are four applicants for the honor. Hill and Miller were elected in 1868, and they claim that the Legislature which elected them was legally constituted, the negroes not being expelled until after their election, but the claim is made against him and Miller that the Legislature by which they were elected, was from the first illegally constituted, the iron-clad oath never having been administered, and there being a number unable to take it. Hillyer claims that in his case the votes cast for him were all legal, or as nearly so, as to leave him still the majority required for an election. In Miller's election, he receiving the Democratic vote, this was not the case, besides Miller's disabilities have never been removed, for Whitely and Pocrau, Republicans, elected in 1868, claim is made that they were elected by only a legally constituted Legislature under the act of 1868, passed by Congress in consequence of Democratic usurpations.

FISHERY CONTROVERSY.

The British Minister has, under instructions from his government taken immediate steps forward considering the fishery controversy, and arranging for the settlement of claims. He will be the bearer of the settlement of the question. Sir Edward Thornton has acknowledged the substantial correctness of Fish's position as shown by the diplomatic correspondence just published, running from April to November of the present year, relating to the fishery question. The Canadian authorities claim that their refusal to issue licenses to foreign fishermen does not interfere with American privileges under the treaty of 1818, and that there are no privileges embraced in that treaty under control of the new Dominion. Secretary Fish takes opposite ground, and in illustration points to the fishing rights formerly known as Labrador, from Au Sable to Magdalen Island. He also points to the discrepancies in the position taken by Canada and provincial authorities, one being that the Canadian line is three miles from shore, while the other claims that it is the line miles from an imaginary line drawn across the mouth of all rivers and bays. Sir Edward Thornton concurred in the general correctness of Fish's position, and that will make an adjustment of all the points a comparatively easy task. It is understood by the British Minister that the regulations made by Canada are illiberal and ill advised, and manned by their execution it shows an unfriendly spirit.

Mr. Morris Secretary of the American Legation at London, had been directed by the State Department to telegraph immediately statistics of the maritime strength of Great Britain at the present time, and especially the increase of her shipping during the past four years. The special message of the President to Congress on the subject of building up our merchant marine service, gives occasion both for the information and haste in obtaining it.

MINISTER SCHENCK.

The Department of State has not yet prepared Minister Schenck's instructions on the Alabama claims, nor will it until Mr. Schenck returns to Washington.

It is not yet officially known when the new Minister to England will take his departure, but a report says about the middle of January.

THOSE INDIAN FRAUDS.

A sub Committee of Appropriations is now engaged in the preliminaries for a full investigation of the alleged frauds in the purchase of Indian goods and supplies.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Ritual Question—Bishop Potter's Decision—Bound for San Domingo—The Rudolphe and Dion Billard Match, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 27, 1870.

EPISCOPAL RITUALISTS.

There is good authority for saying that Bishop Potter has decided to prohibit the colored and embroidered vestments now used in religious services at St. Albans and one or two other Episcopal churches in this city. The last general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which met in this city in 1868, took no definite action on the subject of ritualism, but referred it to a special committee, who are expected to report at the next General Convention in 1871. In the meanwhile, each Bishop is authorized in doubtful cases to decide what shall be practical within his own diocese. This action of Bishop Potter is likely to bring the ritualistic question to a focus, as there can now be no appeal, for the present at least, from his decision, and the clergymen refusing to conform to it will render themselves liable to Episcopal censure, or deposition from the ministry.

BILLIARD MATCH.

The billiard match for the championcase and $10,000 a side, between A. P. Rudolph and Cyrille Dion, comes off at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. The game will be an American four-ball carom game, on a pocket table, to a thousand points up, pushing and scratching barred.

SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

The frigate Tennessee, now fitting out at the navy yard to carry the Commissioners to San Domingo, has her crew now made up, and she will go into commission ready to receive her passengers by the 10th of January.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas holidays was observed by a general cessation of business. There was somewhat more than the usual quantity of drunkenness.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

The exploring party who went to Mount Washington report continued cold weather, with eight degrees below zero.

RICHMOND.

Further Report of the Fire—Several of the Supposed Missing Safe—The James River Frozen.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, December 28.—John H. Hallman, Jr., of Jackson, Tenn., is now known to have been burned to death at Scottswood House, making the eighth victim. Nathan Burnstein, of Washington, turned up this morning. Messrs. Wilcox, of Lynchburg, and Voden, of Chesterfield, are still missing, and probably the increase of her shipping during the past four years. The special message of the President to Congress on the subject of building up our merchant marine service, gives occasion both for the information and haste in obtaining it.

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BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The colonists of New Zealand are disatisfied.

—The new American Minister has arrived at Chili.

—Two thousand Spanish soldiers have arrived at Havana.

—The steamship Peverire, from New York, has arrived at Brest.

—Colonel Ryan has arrived in Cuba with one hundred and fifty men.

—Rumor refuses to give Favre safe conduct to go to the Congress.

—A fleet of French transports are preparing to leave Brest for an unknown destination.

—A London dispatch says that the steamship Silesia, from New York, arrived on Saturday.

—Telegraphic communications between Bordeaux and North of France has been restored.

—Count Von Bismarck wishes a better observance of neutrality on the part of Switzerland.

—A Havana dispatch states that Alvarez Casti, Miguel Antonia Herrera has absconded with $80,000.

—A fire in St. Thomas, Canada, yesterday, destroyed property to the amount of eighty thousand dollars.

—Advices from Hayti to December 7th state that President Saget has annestied all adherents of Salnave.

—At Madrid, Rivero, President of the Council, has been elected President of the Academy of Moralo-to-moreo sciencing. The game will be an American four-ball carom game, on a pocket table, to a thousand points up, pushing and scratching barred.

—Manteuffel is in active pursuit of the French army of the North and has captured some ten thousand prisoners at Albert.

—It is believed that the schooner Elizabeth from New York to Philadelphia has foundered at sea and all hands lost.

—The explosion of an anvil at Brarerstown, Kentucky, on Monday, killed one negro boy and seriously injured another.

—Two negroes who was killed at Hamilton Ohio, on Saturday night is claimed to have been a Republican ward politician.

—Fire at Quincy, Illinois, occurred on yesterday morning, destroying property to the amount of twenty thousand dollars.

—The Indiana Teachers' Association opened its first session at Terre Haute, Indiana, on yesterday. The attendance was quite large.

—Mrs. Belknap, wife of Secretary Belknap, is lying dangerously ill in Washington, and but little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

—A dinner was given in Cincinnati on Monday to two thousand five hundred school children and adults at the Merchants Exchange.

—John Walter, Jr., son of the editor-in-chief of the London *Times*, while skating on Friday last, broke through the ice and was drowned.

—The Express Company's safes have been secured from the ruins of the late fire at Richmond and their contents found in good condition.

—Advices from Costa Rica, state that the President has declared a treaty for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua.

—Two trains express on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad ran into a freight train Sunday night. No damage except to the engines.

—Report states that the Prussians have retired from Nuegent. Seventy thousand men passed through the town going in the direction of Paris.

—Twenty thousand Prussians are at Orleans, which city has also been pillaged, the Prussian officers and men being all engaged in the work of looting.

—King William [illegible] to Queen Augusta [illegible] Prussian [illegible] Paris [illegible] one [illegible] Prussian [illegible] Paris [illegible] Prussian [illegible] Paris [illegible] Prussian [illegible] Paris

GAZETTE.

PAPER
.., Allegheny City and
Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¾@110¾.

THE CASE of Hon. Mrs. Yelverton—Lady Avonmore—has been through eighteen different trials. And yet she still lives.

ON Tuesday next, the 3d of January, the Conference on the Eastern Question will meet at London. France proposes to send M. Thiers.

ONE of the pleasant little evidences of Democratic reform exists in the fact, that North Carolina legislators have voted to raise their daily wages.

THE LAST NEWS by telegram is, that Paris is to be bombarded on the first day of January. This would be a change from the old greeting of "Happy New Year."

THERE is to be no waste time over the San Domingo Commission. The frigate Tennessee has her crew made up, and will be ready to sail by the 10th of January.

GEORGIA has in all probability gone Democratic by a large majority. Five Democratic Congressmen have been elected, and the other two will require an official count before it can be decided. The little yellow Ku Klux hand bills seem to have thoroughly succeeded.

KING WILLIAM, it is said, does not intend to enter Paris, when that city capitulates. He does not desire to place so much temptation in the way of any enthusiastic Frenchman, who may think he would reap imperishable fame by assassinating the great enemy of his country.

A FRENCH PHYSICIAN claims to have discovered a preparation composed of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa and Sugar, one ounce and a quarter of which, per day, will sustain a man in good health for several months. This discovery will be of great benefit to Paris, if it can get the requisite amount of tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar, and if it is true, and not too late.

IT IS REPORTED that great indignation has been aroused throughout England, through the sinking of six English ships in the Seine by the Prussians, in order to obstruct navigation. We are inclined to think that if the Prussians have done this nice little feat, that England has some cause to be slightly indignant. We rather doubt its truth, however.

THERE ARE already six prominent, influential and very important men, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Senate to fill the vacancy made by Drake's resignation. Missouri seems very suddenly to be gifted with invaluable political aspirants, each one of whom is urged by his friends as the only man that will properly fill the place of Senator Drake.

ANDREW JOHNSON says, that Grant "has been weighed and found wanting." We do not know that Andrew has ever been weighed, but we do know that the citizens of his State have found him wanting to be elected to some office, all his life. When in office there was no use of weighing him, for everybody knew he was "wanting" without going to any trouble to prove it.

THERE are eight articles of impeachment against Governor Holden. They were presented to the North Carolina House of Representatives by F. M. Stradwick, who, according to the records of the State Supreme Court, is a member of the Ku Klux, and against whom grave charges have been made, in connection with an attempt to assassinate Mr. Schoffner, a Republican Senator.

GENERAL DUCROT was captured and paroled at Sedan. His late efforts, in again commanding a French army, have called forth a circular from Bismarck, noticing this fact. Why Ducrot, if again captured, should escape from the liabilities imposed for his breach of parol, we do not know, but unless he has some good reasons to offer as an excuse, should that occur, he is justly liable to be condemned and shot. He probably knows his danger, and chooses to run the risk.

SUMNER regards much of his late speech with regret and states that he uttered words in the excitement of the moment, that should not have been said He asserts that he intends to give all administration measures a fair support. This is as it should be. We do not think that because a man is President of the United States, that he is therefore infallible. We know to the contrary, and only ask a temperate and just discussion, in order that the best course may be made plain to the people.

THE Missouri *Democrat* has at last discovered that the "new party" is really nothing more than the old Republican party with a new issue. It reasons very philosophically on its barren idea, vainly trying to prove that something good may come from nothing. We suppose the utter failure of the "new party" to effect any combination calculated to give it strength, and its utter insignificance when standing alone, has led the *Democrat* to adopt this idea. It has at all events conceded, that whether Republicanism and the "new party" are one and the same or not, the "new party" by itself amounts to nothing.

THE Raleigh *Standard* says that Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, had charges preferred against him by a secret Democratic caucus, without any evidence to sustain a single article, and that not a witness was examined before the charges were officially presented. Well, if the Ku-Klux ordered it, how could the brave Democratic caucus help it? Is it not perfectly in accordance with the fact that Democratic lawyers of North Carolina have been positively prohibited by the same power, from appearing as counsel for the Governor in his coming trial? This bending before the arbitrary dictation of the "Klan" in the Southern States is nothing new, and is unquestionably significant of the "reform" proposed by Democracy.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Reform Party in South Carolina has, in part at least, accepted the doctrine of the Missouri *Democrat*. It announces the dissolution of that party as an organization, and says:

"In view of the probable triumph of those principles, as evidenced by the result of recent elections, we may calculate that there will arise in South Carolina, within the next two years, in the bosom of the Republican party, a conservatism in harmony with those principles. So far as possible to do so, without participating in it, let us welcome, aid and assist its formation. If not retarded by indiscreet action on our part, it may be made to succeed here two years hence. To be plain, any organization in which we took open part would concentrate largely against it the colored vote, under the lead of their worst men, playing, as heretofore, upon their prejudices, passions and fears. Our support, therefore, to such a party should be rather negative than positive, moral and passive rather than active. Let us hold ourselves free to act as circumstances may require."

THE Providence *Journal* grants the entire right of Senator Sumner to withhold his approval from any portion of the President's policy, if he is satisfied that it is wrong or inexpedient. But "if he arrays himself against the President he will find himself opposed to support of his best friends." Mr. Sumner has taken a false position in being so violent in his anathemas. It was perfectly natural, under the circumstances, that he should be reminded that he acquiesced in the position the President assumed with regard to the San Domingo question, and perfectly natural that the community should seek to find some cause for his intensely bitter language against the President. We do not wonder that the old idea of Mr. Sumner being soured in disposition over the removal of Mr. Motley, should be again brought forward. It all simply shows that such speeches as Mr. Sumner made, never do any good, but only create strife and ill-feeling.

VIRGINIA PAPERS assert that a large number of Northern farmers, who settled in that State since the war, are selling out and going back to New England. Several Southern papers have seized on the fact, and while they do not all agree, most of them ascribe the exodus to feelings of disappointment on the part of the Farmers, in not being received into Southern Aristocratic society. The *Knoxville Chronicle*, however, assures these journals, that they make a great mistake in supposing that Northern men desire the society of "brainless fools," but that they are returning to their old homes because of the Southern demonstration of a mean contemptable spirit toward every new citizen that comes to their section, because of his nativity." Whatever may be the reasons for these removals, the *Chronicle* at all events is correct, so far as the demonstration alluded to is concerned. There is, and always has been, in the Southern States, a violent antipathy against Northern residents, who, before the war, were termed mud-sills of society.

THE COUNTRY ought certainly to be very much reformed hereafter, in its political character. Reorganization is the cry everywhere, and efforts to adjust the "little differences existing in the political ranks," one of the most striking features of the present year. In this respect Democracy in New Hampshire does not propose to be in the back ground, but has had a meeting at Concord to heal the differences that have existed in that party for some years past. For this purpose a Committee of one person from each county has been appointed. But the curious part of this effort is, that the dissensions are attributed to the proprietors of two papers—*The Patriot* and *People*, and the Committee so appointed are directed to confer with these proprietors and to ascertain upon what terms they will sell the journals to some new party, who will consolidate them under a new management. Democracy fully understands itself in New Hampshire, and is aware that *money*, will settle the little differences between these two journals. To be sure it is selling principles, but that appears to be the Democratic idea of reform in New Hampshire.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* publishes an article declaring that the letter published as a communication from Farragut to Porter, is a forgery. In proof of this statement the writer states that in a conversation he held with Farragut a few months before his death, the Admiral said:

"I have never exchanged correspondence with Porter, nor written to him, and have barely spoken to him since he sneaked over to Forts Philip and Jackson, while I was taking New Orleans, and after I had passed these forts, and demanded their surrender in his name and not in mine, the commander of the fleet. Sir, he created an authority within an authority, and in all my experience I have never known a man who did that to succeed."

How long a time "a few months before the death of the Admiral" may be is very uncertain, but it is at all events long enough to have given him time to have written that letter to Porter. We do not think, therefore, that the proof offered, is at all conclusive of the offence charged. Nor can we see the most remote reason for its publication under the circumstances, than a cold-blooded malignity against Porter. If such be the fact, we are far more disposed to doubt the fact of the conversation ever having occurred, than to believe that Porter is guilty of forgery.

IT DOES not require much to get up a sensation in New York City. It can be done over almost anything, and is done over almost everything. Nothing seems either too vile or too sacred. It boasted over the conversion of the "wickedest man in New York," which by the way we always believed to be a base slander on John Allen. From being a low, miserable, debauched brute, he awoke one morning to find himself the most popular man in that city. The press turned its attention to him, and heralded his sighs, his groans, his tears and his prayers, day after day. But John Allen passed through the ordeal and after a few weeks of notoriety was allowed to pursue his journey unnoticed and almost unknown except as having been the "wickedest man in New York." But another has come on the stage, and this time it is the wickedest *woman* in New York City. Annie Sank, is as likely to become notorious in her struggles for that "peace which passeth all understanding" as was John Allen. She begins at all events in a fair way for jest and joke to mingle with her passion. On last Sunday week, her miserable den of infamy on Water street, was converted into a house of prayer. The most devoted and earnest seeker after religious truth seemed to be Annie, and she was certainly the loudest in her petitions. And yet it is asserted that even then, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Annie was intoxicated, and at six of the same day, lying on her bed, hopelessly, helplessly drunk. But the game has been started, and we suppose from this time forth, it will be pursued in the same spirit that John Allen was followed. There is little mercy in it, little Christianity. If the poor soul is desirous of turning from the error of its ways, let it plod on, struggle on, under good ministrations, rather than to wake each morning to read how the world looks on and jests over its repentance.

GEORGIA certainly deserves some attention on the question of Amnesty. Her efforts to defeat such a bill are worthy of consideration. Prior to the late election, Messrs. Toombs and Stevens concluded they would trumpet forth to the world their mental and physical infirmities, and to do so, they issued an address for which there is not the slightest palliation or excuse. Following up the hint given by those two men, came the publication of this southern document.

TO THE GHOULS OF EVERY DEN FROM THE TENNESSEE TO THE CHATTAHOOCHA.
Bones of the Mighty Arise!

Again by the light of a blood-red moon carrion crows whet their beaks upon the skulls of your fallen foes! Villainy stalks.

Strike him! Ride in the smoke of every engine from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and wash the rust from your swords in the *blood of every one who intends to vote illegally!* With your bony fingers *drag them* to your own pale realm!

This done, then rent until the awful summons of your dread commander bids you again come forth.

By command of the grand Cyclops.
X. Q. Z.
Wizard of Chicamauga.

This was widely circulated all over the rural districts, and all the prominent Republicans were duly honored by having a copy sent to each of them. It was done no doubt for the purpose of intimidating colored voters, and it unquestionably succeeded in that respect. But are not these efforts really worth noticing? Will we not hear from the Hon. Carl Schurz on this point? We have heard so much about "justice," "duty" &c., that we would like to hear from Mr. Schurz, taking one of these yellow Southern hand-bills as his text. Our minds are fully made up. We would be glad to see universal amnesty, but really we have no disposition to force it on those who very plainly show, that they not only do not want it, but that they do not deserve to have it. We really think it would be uncivil to the South, not to take some little notice of these frequent attempts, to disgust those who would be glad to see them free of all restrictions.

EX-GOVERNOR VANCE.

We have no sympathy for this Senator elect from North Carolina. In his recent address in that State, when he was serenaded over his victory, he apologized to his audience for having withheld his services from the Confederate Government until he was forced into it by the action of his own State. There was no other interpretation to be placed on his speech, more particularly as he endeavored to arouse the friendly feelings of those listening to his remarks, by detailing to them how earnestly and zealously he worked for the Confederate cause, after he was once in its employ. So plainly pro-rebel was that effort, that it was universally commented upon, and one by one the daily journals raised the inquiry if Governor Vance was a proper man to admit to a seat in Congress. For a little while these remarks were met with bluster and bravado, but the Senator elect saw his prospect of a seat in the Senate growing less and less, and finally he has deemed it proper to come out with a letter explanatory of his position, and to defend himself against the attacks he asserts have been made upon him.

These attacks however arise from the line of conduct he chose to pursue, and from the character of his expressions with reference to the Government of the United States and the Confederate Government. If it is to defend himself from these attacks that he has published his letter, he has only confirmed the opinion of the truth of the charges made, and has done no good for himself. A careful perusal of that letter will disclose the fact, that the Senator elect knows he has a difficult task before him. There are two parties to satisfy, and their feelings and opinions are in conflict. Wherever he temporizes with one, he offends the other, and in his great desire to make himself perfectly safe at home and abroad, he starts out with a violent contradiction. We hold that there is nothing manly in the tone of the letter. That on the contrary it has been written for an express purpose, looking most specially and particularly towards his Senatorship, and that all through it there is a halting, shuffling gait, whenever and wherever he desires to satisfy the people that he is a good loyal United States citizen.

Senator Vance says, "if you mean that my abstract opinions as to what was right, have not been changed by the results of the war, you are correct." If this means anything it is that he thought, and still thinks, the South had a right to secede. That his "abstract opinions" on this point have not been changed by the defeat of the Confederacy, but that his opinion is to day what it was prior to that defeat. This is a bone throw to his Southern friends, and he must needs therefore, throw one to the Government. He does it in this language: "However opposed to it at the beginning, it would be worse than uncandid for me to deny that, when forced into it by the action of my State, I went into the war with all my might and persisted to the end." In this little sentence he informs the Government, that his "abstract opinion of what was right" prior to his State seceding was *against* secession, and that when his State seceded, he was *forced* into the war.

He is desirous of being regarded on the one hand as a man who took part with the Southern Confederacy, because honor and duty required of him to follow the fortunes of his State, and on the other as a man who always believed and does yet believe that the South had a right to secede. He desires Congress to think that he was "opposed to it at the beginning," and his constituents that no matter if he did oppose it at first that he now believes his opposition was wrong and that the Confederate Government was right. In a word, Senator Vance, by his letter, evinces just the same loose kind of morality that he did when his State seceded, and is now, as he was then, bidding for a future object.

We repeat that we have not the slightest objection to having Mr. Vance made a United States Senator. We think him a man who changes like a weather-cock with ever wind that blows, unreliable and unquestionably a time server, and have more reason to think so since the publication of his letter than we had before. We do not regard the pledge of his faith as worth the time it took in writing it, because it amounts to nothing when made and was totally unnecessary and uncalled for. Pledges so cheaply proffered are generally worthless, and the manner in which the Senator proffers his, is worse than worthless, because he goes out of his way to state that the efficency of his faith is proven by the pertinacity with which he adhered to treason.

GEORGE WEYMAN.

The announcement of the death of George Weyman, Esq., which occurred at his residence, at noon on Christmas, conveys to our readers the intelligence of a loss which is not confined to the circle of his personal friends, extended as that is, but will be sadly realized in all the channels through which as a sterling business man, a philanthropist, and christian he has contributed the activities of a protracted lifetime, in promoting the material, the moral, and the religious interests of this community.

In early life, when Pittsburgh was known as a frontier town, and its traffic with the east was conducted by wagons, and with the west and south on flat-boats; when our now most populous districts, were then occupied as orchards, or meadows, an unfriended stranger, he cast his lot with the destinies of the place, identified himself with its welfare, and labored for its prosperity.

His frugal habits, his persevering industry, and his sagacious judgment, insured a success that was made difficult by repeated reverses. His patriotism was intense, developed early in life, when as a resident of Philadelphia, he was fired with indignation by the invasion of a foreign foe, and culminating during the period of our late rebellion.

Not only did he originate the systematic supply of refreshment to the traveling soldiers, who passed back and forth through the city, and which resulted in the complete organization of the "Subsistence Committee," but many a soldier at the front, both east and west, rejoiced in the possession of comforts supplied directly by him. His active assistance and encouragement in raising the "Roundhead Regiment" will be remembered by many.

Mr. Weyman's efficiency in the interests of the Orphan Asylum, and in the establishment of the House of Refuge, alone would insure to him the gratitude of the community.

His quick insight into character, his genuine abhorrence of all shams, was not more marked than his admiration and support of genuine worth either in men or movements. He was a safe counsellor, always advising with candor and prudence, and many have availed themselves of his wisdom.

He was a man of tender sympathies, when disease in epidemic forms decimated our city, none more sedulously than he, labored for the alleviation of the sufferers.

He had cheering words for young men timidly embarking in the struggle of life. He had tears of sympathy with the bereaved.

He was one of the founders of the First English Lutheran Church of this city, and worthily filled the office of elder in that congregation ever since its organization. His ideal of Christian character was "to do good, love mercy, and walk humbly before God," and few men have more faultlessly realized it.

REV. ALBERT BARNES.

In the death of the Rev. Albert Barnes, the Presbyterian church has lost one of the greatest and ablest, of the many learned clergymen of that denomination. Mr. Barnes was not an orator, but a plain, blunt speaker, never entering into rhetoric, but effecting his object by the soundness of his logic. He was a hard worker, and for years, in his study in the church building, in all seasons, and in all kinds of weather, the morning sun scarcely ever failed to find him. So wrapped up was he in his great work, that little by little he withdrew himself from social life, not from any distates for society, but because the labors he had planed in his early life, demanded all his time and attention. 'Tis useless now to praise his rare worth, his honesty and integrity. He leaves behind him such a record of good works and acts that praise "falls feebly idle on the ear."

The following brief history of his life and labors we take from the Philapelphia *Public Ledger*:

Rev. Albert Barnes was was born in 1798, in Rome, N. Y. In 1817 he entered Fairfield Academy, Connecticut, where he remained nearly three years. In 1819 he entered the senior class of Hamilton College, and was graduated in July, 1820. It was his intention to devote himself to the practice of the law, but his convictions of duty led him to prepare for the Ministry. He pursued his theological studies at Princetown Seminary, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, April 23, 1823, at Lawrenceville, N. J. After preaching to a number of congregations in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, he took charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown, N. J. While pastor of this church, in 1830, he received a call from the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia (Washington square). Having accepted the call, he was installed June 25 of the same year, and continued pastor of the Church until September, 1868, beloved and venerated by his congregation and by the public at large.

In this country and in Great Britain, and wherever the English language is read, Mr. Barnes, (who had repeatedly refused to accept the title of "Doctor of Divinity," from conscientious motives,) was widely known and held in high estimation as an author and able theologian. Among his most highly prized works are his commentaries on the books of the New Testament, (published at intervals in eleven volumes,) on Job, Isaiah and Daniel. The notes upon the New Testament have been extensively circulated among Sunday School teachers and others. Their sale up to the year 1856 had reached near to four hundred thousand volumes. Among other works from the pen of this distinguished minister were "Inquiry into the Scriptural Views of Slavery," published in 1857; "Manual of Prayers;" "Sermons on Revivals," "The Way of Salvation," Practical Sermons, designed for vacant Congregations," The Church and Slavery," "Prayers adapted to Family Worship," "Miscellaneous Essays and Reviews," "The Atonement, its relation to Moral Government." Among the latest of his published works were: "Life at Three Score," and "Life at Three Score and Ten," and "Scenes and incidents in the life of the Apostle Paul," and "Notes on the Psalms of David."

THE LAW SCHOOL VS. THE LAW ASSOCIATION.

EDITORS GAZETTE: In your report of the proceedings at the recent meeting of the Alumni of the Western University it is stated that "the Law Association is hostile to the projected Law Department of the University." The same intimation has been given in other papers.

The hostility alleged seems so improbable that I think there must be some mistake, at least a misunderstanding about the matter.

How has this hostility been manifested? The difficulties in the way of inaugurating this Department must be greater than any opposition of the Association or it would now be in successful operation.

So far as the knowledge of the writer goes, a large portion of the members of the Bar are favorable to the Law School. If properly conducted it would tend to elevate the standard for admission to the Bar. It would relieve the pressure for office room for students. No lawyer in full practice can properly attend to a student, and very few who have not a full practice are competent to instruct a student.

Our Courts are evidently favorable to the proposed School. They have adopted rules that give a graduate of the Law Department of the Western University an advantage of *one year* over the graduates of the Cambridge or Albany Law Schools or even the Philadelphia Law School,—and at least one graduate of the Cambridge Law School (who is also a graduate of a college and a native born citizen of the County), is *now* spending his year in a Pittsburgh law office, preparatory to examinations for admission to the Bar—whereas if he had graduated at the Western University Law School, he would have been entitled to immediate examination and admission.

Is not this sufficient discrimination in favor of Home Institutions? What more is wanted? * * * The Boston Courts grant no greater privileges to the graduates of the Cambridge Law School, than our Courts have already granted to this *proposed* Law Department, and they make no such discriminations against the graduates of other institutions.

A Law School, well conducted, will succeed in Pittsburgh—but it must succeed *on its own merits*, and these will be tested by putting its graduates in a position to *compete on equal terms with* those receiving instruction elsewhere.

J. E.

BRIEF TOPICS.

ANDERSEN AND DICKENS.

Temple Bar prints or reprints a narrative of a visit to Charles Dickens by Hans Christian Andersen. Mr Bentley, the publisher, says, in a note, that he had the pleasure of being a guest at Gadshill on the occasion of the first meeting of the two friends. "Mr. Dickens, whom I had not met for years" writes Mr Bentley knowing that Andersen was a friend of mine, kindly invited me to meet him, thinking it would give him pleasure. I passed a happy day, which I shall always remember with gratification. It was a bright sunshiny day, and we strolled about Mr. Dickens's garden with positive enjoyment. Mr. Wilkie Collins was there, with Mrs. Dickens and her two daughters and Miss Hogarth. In the evening, we had vocal and instrumental music, and it was late before I could tear myself away from his hospitable roof." Andersen gives a portrait of Mrs. Dickens, which has a melancholy look as we see it now: "It is a great pleasure," he writes, "to find in an author's innermost circle, the types of those characters that have delighted one in his works. I had previously heard many people remark that Agnes in 'David Copperfield,' was like Dickens's own wife; and, although he may not have chosen her deliberately as a model for Agnes, yet still I can think of no one else in his books so near akin to her in all that is graceful and amiable. Mrs. Dickens had a certain soft, womanly repose and reserve about her; but, whenever she spoke, there came such a light into her large eyes, and such a smile upon her lips, and there was such a charm in the tones of her voice, that henceforth I shall always connect her and Agnes together."

PALM SUGAR.

Palm sugar is made from the sweet juice yielded by the palm tree when the top is wounded. The "Phœnix Sylvestri's" is the species of palm which affords the most sugar. In Bengal it grows abundantly in a wild state, but for the manufacture of sugar it is cultivated in large plantations. The palm plants are raised from the seed, and when about one year old are set out in prepared ground, in rows about ten or fifteen feet apart. When the tree is five years old it is tapped at the top by making an angular cut with the vertex downwards. Into this cut a bamboo pipe is inserted, to lead off the sap into a bucket placed beneath. The sap is only allowed to flow at night, as it undergoes a change from the heat of the sun. For boiling, earthen pans are used, and the sap is evaporated to a solid mass, consisting of sugar and molasses, which is sold under the name of "goor." This substance is purified to a greater or less extent, in various ways; the most common method is to press it, and thus expel much of the thirty or forty per cent. of molasses contained in the goor; after the molasses is to a great extent expressed, the product is called "khaut," but is exported to foreign countries under the name of "Jaggery." The annual amount of sugar produced from the palm has been estimated at two hundred and twenty million pounds.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Miss Anne Brewster writes from Florence to the Boston *Advertiser*. Of course in visiting American studios, I went to Mead's. This sculptor has the largest commission ever sent from the United States—the national Lincoln monument for Springfield, Ill. It is to cost $200,000. The statue of Lincoln is to be eleven feet high, in the left hand is a scroll on which is "Emancipation," in the right hand a pen; at the right of the statue are the consular fasces about which is the flag; at the foot of the fasces is a crown of laurel. On each angle of the monument is a group—one cavelry, antoher infantry, a third artillery and a fourth marines. Behind the statue of Lincoln an obelisk rises up. This Lincoln monument of Mead, and the one to Cavour at Turin, are the largest ones made during this century. *La Reforme*, of Florence, in a very flattering notice of this statue and monument, published a short time since, says: "The talent with which Mead has modelled this colossal statue and surmounted the difficulties which the precise neatness of the modern costume—so different from the grace of the heroic mantle—presents to the artist, reveal in him beyond a doubt, a profound knowledge of his art." In Mead's studio I saw the well-known group of Columbus and Isabella, which belongs to Legrand Lockwood, of New York; the Echo, belonging to Mr. Benedict, and its companion piece, the Mountain Boy; Columbus, a youth, leaning against a rock with musical instruments and books; the boy gazes out as if over a boundless stretch of water. Venus seated on the winged lion of St. Mark, etc.

CHRISTMAS.

As a holiday, Christmas is better than New Years, because everybody feels that he has one more week before the bills come in; whereas, it requires a firm stoicism to thoroughly enjoy New Years amid the little paper tokens that are pouring in to remind one of his year's folly. So long as mankind are afflicted with debts; so long as it shall be pleasanter to receive presents than to pay bills; so long as it is easier to shut our eyes on our past sins, and to go it blind on the future, than it is to repent and turn over a new leaf,—Christmas will rank foremost among the holidays. Yet a great many people do not observe the day. In China, Japan and India, the day is sacrificed to marrying a new batch of wives, or to slaughtering cattle, to little, corkscrew, green-headed, jumble-bodied idols made of Bofunky wood. Let us remember the poor heathen, who never get a jack knife or hang up a stocking on Christmas in our prayers and our charities.

TOM HUGHES AT HOME.

A London letter from Moncure D. Conway says: "Tom Hughes may be seen any Sunday night, at the Cosmopolitan Club, rehearsing his adventures to as eager a circle of listeners as the crew of the ship on which he went over, who gathered around him and made him give them a speech. His stories about all the literary folk of Boston, and the camp meeting at Martha's Vineyard, and other things, are spicy enough. In your neighboring village of Chicago, two things filled him with delight; one, the moving of houses from one street to another the saw one house waiting by the railway for trains to pass, in order to cross the track); the other, the sermons of Robert Collyer. Collyer had just been to the seaside for his summer vacation, and preached about the sea; and to hear this man who had once been an English blacksmith, uttering his splendid eloquence, interspersed here and there with gems from Ruskin and Burns, filled Hughes with amazement."

ORIGIN OF LOW NECKED DRESSES.

Most fashions owe their origin to an attempt to give prominence to the strong point or hide the weak point of a king or queen. Thus powder came into vogue to conceal a queen's gray hair, and large perukes because a king was bald. We learn, however, from a Belgian paper, that the custom of ladies exhibiting their busts in all the beauties of nature has a far more romantic origin. In a battle in which the French were engaged (all dates, we may mention, are reserved,) their ranks were broken, and they were routed. When they retreated their women bared their breasts and entreated them to pierce them rather than permit them to fall into the hands of the enemy. This was too much for the gallant Gauls. Nerved with fresh courage they turned, renewed the combat and were victorious. From that hour French women have on festal occasions always been accustomed to wear their dresses low. In fact, when you see one who appears to have forgotten the upper part of her dress, it is no proof of indelicacy, but simply an indication of the power of national sentiment. This satisfactorily explains what many ignorant people have taken for impropriety. We live and learn.

THE CONSTITUENCIES OF PREMIERS.

After Mr. Gladstone was rejected by the University of Oxford as its representative, writes our London correspondent, he sought the suffrages of his native Lancashire, but there also failed; and at length took refuge in a seat vacated for him at Greenwich. It was, however, generally understood that his connection with this rather rowdy constituency was only *pro tem.*, and there is now a talk of bringing him forward for the city of London on the next vacancy.

Somehow, British Ministers who have made a name and have been long tossed on the stormy sea of politics, are fond of finding a haven in the hearts of quiet going constituencies, instead of seeking the honor and bother of "a big thing in representation," and it is not unlikely that Mr. Gladstone will, if he can, follow Lord Palmerston's example in this respect; who with the world all before him, preferred the cosy little west country borough of Tiverton; or Lord Stanley, who invariably declined to desert his friends in the Norfolk nook known as King's Lynn.

ARIZONA DIAMONDS.

At a recent meeting of the California Academy of Sciences, held in San Francisco, Professor Geo. Davidson, of the Coast Survey, stated that true diamonds had recently been found in Arizona, the specimens having been brought in by prospecting miners among a great variety of minerals, including rubies and garnets. It is stated that the miners, not recognizing the rough diamonds, had thrown away some large and valuable specimens. The largest diamond brought to San Francisco will, it is estimated, weigh three carats when cut and polished, and will then be worth $500. The Alta California says that diamonds have been found in fifteen or twenty different localities of California, but all were of small size, the largest not exceeding 7½ grains, or weighing less than two carats. There are large so-called "California diamonds" exhibited in the shops of San Francisco, but they are only beautifully clear crystal quartz. The true diamond is found in the gravel deposits of the gold placers; but it is asserted that washings for diamonds would not prove remunerative. It is, however, suggested that the Arizona gold miners should acquaint themselves with the appearance of diamonds in the rough, and not lose the chance of enriching themselves by the accidental discovery of precious gems.

AN INSURANCE QUESTION.

One Clieff insured his life, the policy containing a clause making it void "in case the insured should die by his own hands, or in consequence of a duel, or by reason of intemperance by the use of intoxicating liquors, or by the hands of justice, or in the known violation of the laws of these States, or the United States, or of the said provinces, or any other country." The premium was regularly paid up to the time of the death of Clieff. Clieff had a claim against one Cox, and, on meeting him in the street in a town in Louisiana, requested payment. This was refused, and Clieff undertook to unhitch Cox's horses from the wagon, when the latter shot him. Action was brought to recover on the policy, but the company resisted upon the ground that at the time of his death, he was in the known violation of the laws of that State in which the parties were at the time, and, therefore, the policy was void. The New York Supreme Court has sustained the company. We would like to publish the name of the company but cannot procure it.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

It is observed that in the present war in Europe the German cavalry has not made any approach towards discovering the way in which to operate dismounted, so as to protect itself against small bodies of infantry under cover. This deficiency has rendered it necessary for the divisions of cavalry employed around Paris to constantly take with them a detachment of Bavarian riflemen to clear the way in difficult localities. So also, when Goeben's division was engaged in piloting Manteuffel's army and in keeping his flank clear on the march from Metz, a half battalion of German Jagers accompanied each brigade of horse, and for the sake of moving more rapidly, were placed in country carts impressed for the work. The English journals, in commenting upon these movements, say that the infantry carried in carts form at best a very poor substitute for the mounted rifles, whose services as skirmishers in a wooded country, where long marches were necessary, were found to be invaluable in the war of the rebellion in this country.

NOTHING LIKE BEING READY.

John Dye, a cheerful old Indianian, has a grave for himself which he executed several years ago. He accomplished this work with his own hands, excavating the earth to a proper depth, laying a stone slab at the bottom, and walling it up the sides with brick. A similar slab is intended to cover the grave, and, what is singular, Mr. Dye has scooped out of the nether stone a hollow for his body to rest in, with an elevation in which there is another hollow for his head. It is his desire that, when he dies, he shall be dressed in certain specified clothing, and that a blanket shall be laid in the tomb upon which his remains are to be laid. Another blanket is to be spread over him, and the large slab of stone placed on the tomb, and the earth filled in above. It will be seen that he does away with the use of a coffin entirely, and he further requests that no burial service be used or sermon preached, and that no monument be erected to his memory. Recently a heavy rain caved in the earth above the tomb, and Mr. Dye set about repairs with a vigor that was surprising. To prevent a recurrence of the accident, he has walled the grave up to the surface of the earth, and carefully covered it with boards and sod. The grave is on his farm and within a few feet of the railroad.

A BUTTER FAMINE.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" complains that British breakfast tables are threatened with a serious disaster, since the French Government had prohibited the exportation of salt butter and eggs from France. The "Pall Mall" says that while the agricultural population is diminishing, the manufacturing and commercial districts are increasing in numbers, so that the English people will year by year have to rely more and more on foreign producers to supplement the insufficient home-grown stores. In 1860 England imported $35,000,000 worth of butter, of which one-third came from France. During the five years ending December 31st, 1869, there were imported into England from France, 230,386,000 pounds of butter, and 1,830,000,000 eggs, giving a yearly average of 46,077,200 pounds of butter, and 366,120,000 eggs. From these figures it may be seen that the English people will be seriously inconvenienced from this embargo.

Diseased Lungs.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort, on any of the internal organs, may be and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborate functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the remainder of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, the liver, the kidneys, or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out of the animal economy all effete and used up material. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is enriched by some of the most valuable plants and herbs known to be useful and curative in all deteriorated states of the human blood, and whilst it adds to its plasma, it at the same time stimulates, gently but effectively, the skin, the kidneys, the liver and the glandular system to efficient action to enable the body to take on healthful action and eradicate the disease. The sick and afflicted should bear in mind the virtues of this great medicine, and if those who are sufficiently alive to the importance of health, will resort to it in the beginning of a cough or cold, there would be no falling into declines and rapid consumption, so hopelessly incurable, and so most surely fatal. Let any one afflicted with any pulmonary disease try but one bottle, and they will be convinced of the value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Sold by the gross, dozen or single bottle, at DR. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles, securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

PARALYSIS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, countp of Isabella, ss:
Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said State, Jonathan Ritter, of Salt River, Isabella county, Mich., who being by me duly sworn on oath, says that he for twenty-seven months been so severely afflicted with rheumatism that he was unable to labor, and for the last eleven months previous to visiting the Magnetic Well could not dress or undress himself, or even step without the aid of crutches. From his stomach down to his feet was completely paralyzed, having no feeling whatever in his feet or legs. That after bathing in and using the waters from the Magnetic Well at St. Louis, Mich., for one week, was able to walk without crutches, and was free from rheumatic pain, that he is feeling well and regularly attending to his business; that his age is 39 years. JONATHAN RITTER.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, A. D., 1870.
ALBERT D. RUST, Notary Public.
Sold at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and select. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.
The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual* saving of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODW

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 27, 1870.

Gold has been very dull, the market opening at 110¾, selling up to 110⅞, and closing at 110⅝@110¾. A few loans were made at from 2 to 4 per cent. carrying. Clearances to-day were only about $19,000,000. Government securities opened steady, and on second call advanced ¼, remaining firm and closed at advanced prices. Stock market was quiet and steady at about Saturday's closing quotations. Rock Island and Lake Shore were rather active but there was very little done in anything. Money has been easy at 7 per cent. for gold. The impression is that the stringency is over. State securities were dull at about the same prices that have ruled sometime.

Sterling exchange is ——.

Coupons of 1867, 5 20s of '62, 107¾; '64' 107; '65, 107; new do, 108¾; '67, 109¾; '68, 110; 10-40s, 103¾; currency 6s, 122.

Missouri 6s, 90; Tennessee, old 67½; do new 63; Virginia, new 63; do old 67; North Carolina, old 45; do new, 33½.

W. U. Tel., 64½; Quicksilver, 5; Mariposa, 5; do preferred, 9½; Adams Express, 64½; Wells & Fargo, 82; American Merchants' Union Ex. 27; United States, 26; Pacific Mail, 35½; N. Y. Central, 90½; Scrip, 87½; Erie, 23½; do preferred, 66; Hudson, 122½; do preferred, 133; Reading, 93; Michigan Central, 135½; L. S. 103½; Northwestern, 79; do preferred, 80; Rock Island, 103½; N. J. Central, 105½; St. Paul, 34½; do preferred, 74½; Ohio & Miss. 27; do preferred, 70; Fort Wayne, 92½; Terre Haute, 38; do preferred, 53; Chicago & Alton, 113; do preferred, 116; C. & A., 97½; C. & A. R., 81; Lake Shore, 91¼; Illinois Central, 135.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 27, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	10½	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	9⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	13⅛	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	10
U. S. 5-20s 1865	7⅞	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	10⅛
U. S. 5-20s 1865	7	U. P. R. R.	82⅞
U. S. 5-20s 1867	7	C. P. R. R.	92
U. S. 10-40	6¾	Cy. Purchase	95

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 27, 1870.

☞Trade in general merchandise is not active by any means, nor is this to be expected at this particular time, though, nevertheless, there is a fair business in the aggregate with but few changes to make in quotations. Hopes are entertained, however, that after this year has been closed, and our merchants have succeeded in taking stock, and making their usual settlements, that business will revive and it is earnestly desired that these expectations may be fully realized.

APPLES—The receipts continue exceedingly light and they will continue small as long as the cold weather holds out; prices, however, are not quotably higher, ranging from $2.50@3.00 bbl, for common to prime.

BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 22@30 cts per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 5½; Pearl Ash, 9½; Potash, 7½.

BEESWAX—Small sales at 34@35c.

BEANS—Sold at $1.90@2.00 in good supply, but unchanged—$1.90@2.00 per bushel, as to quality.

BUTTER—The demand is improving and the market is more active than it was, but there is no change to make in quotations, 30@35 for common to medium, and 36@38 for prime to choice—it requires something extra to command the outside quotation. We can report a sale of 2,000 lbs at 38 cts, and butter at 39@39½c.

BROOM CORN—Is coming in more freely, but prices remain unchanged at 8@7cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand is rather better but there is no improvement in prices; small sales in a regular way, at 3.50 per cwt.

CHEESE—Ohio Factory quoted at 15@ Ohio Goshen at 16.

CARBON OIL—There is a fair jobbing trade at former quotations; 28c in a jobbing way, and 21½@25c for small lots.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@8½ per ton, as to the kind delivered.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@ 3.50; Union Cement at $3@3.50 per bbl.

CANDLES—Continue dull; we report an occasional small sale at 20@22c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Continue to come in freely, and the market is reported very dull, while prices remain unchanged, 7@8 cts per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—Sale 75 bags and 30 bbls prime bright (halves) Peaches, to the trade, at 11c—sold to quote in a jobbing way, at 12 @13—sales to-day and 48@50 for quarters. Apples plenty and dull—small sales at 6@7 cts.

EGGS—Fresh scarce, but the demand at the present price is light, 33@35c. Pickled is in good supply, and may be quoted at 28@30c.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers may be quoted at 65cts to the trade, and 60@65c in small lots.

FLOUR—Is in steady local demand but unchanged. We continue to quote western flours in store, at $5.75@6.25 for spring wheat; $6.50 for fancy do; $6.75@7.00 for family, and $7.75@8.00 for white. Rye Flour unchanged, at $4.50@5.00.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat continue very light, and the stock in the hands of dealers is very much reduced, but the mills seem to be fairly supplied, and consequently there is no change to make in quotations, $1.10@1.20 for fair to prime red, and $1.30@1.35 for white. Corn in light supply, and the receipts continue light, and the market is firm; dealers are bidding 47c for yellow in the shucks—none has been paid; may be quoted at 47 to 48, selling in round lots, and 49@50 for small lots in store. Corn is also in limited supply, so say dealers, and we believe the business, as manufacturers seem determined to neither buy crude nor sell refined until after the close of the year and when the manufacturers are out of the market there is not much left, as business must of necessity lag when they are out of the field. So far as we can learn there are but very few engagements made as yet for next year, last week there was a disposition manifested to operate for refined extending all through next year, but the figures offered were not big enough to induce refiners to sell, and, besides, they were unable to buy crude to cover these "lines" and afford a margin—the principal drawback lies in the fact that the latter is higher relatively than the former, and until prices become more equalized, it is not likely that there will be many sales effected. It is a characteristic of the oil trade, however, that business is usually dull at this particular season of the year.

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CRUDE.

But a single reported, 1,000 bbls seller December at 9¾; holders generally were asking 9¾, but there were no buyers above 9¾, and according to all accounts not very many even at that. Seller first half 9¾, 9¾@9¾; all year at 9¾.

Since the above was put in type we have two sales of 1,000 each reported at 9¾, on spot.

REFINED.

Also very sluggish and weak though as compared with Saturday there is not much change to make in quotations, and we report sales at 22¾ January and February, 22¾@ 22¾; March, 23¾; March to June, 24¾; April to July, 24¾; buyer all year 27¾@27½.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 27, 1870.

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LOUISVILLE MARKET

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The ice on 6th street is shameful.

The Government officials are busy.

Special meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils to-night.

Ten drunks before Mayor Callow, as the result of Christmas.

Only forty-seven before Mayor Brush yesterday morning. Christmas effects.

The Gas Company will occupy their new building on Sixth avenue about the first of March.

—— Gold," the Fat Contributor of the Cincinnati Times, will lecture in our city in a short time.

Remember—The GAZETTE is delivered at your door for fifteen cents per week, payable to the carrier.

Mary Rhefelter, a noted vagrant was committed to jail for thirty days, yesterday, by Mayor Callow.

Burgess Shilsbury yesterday, committed Tom. McCully and Tom. Simpson to jail for five days each, for drunkenness.

The argument in the contested seat for Aldermen of the First ward will be heard in the Court of Common Pleas to-day.

Harrison Scott confessed that he was a vagrant, and Mayor Brush yesterday sent him to the Work House for thirty days.

Slight fire, Monday afternoon, in a frame house, on West street, Allegheny. Engines out but not in service. Damage, a few dollars.

Captain McCluskey—At a recent meeting of Company B., Irish Battalion, John McCluskey, Esq., of the Seventh Ward, was elected Captain.

South avenue, near Grant street, and parts of High street are impassable with ice. The city will have the pleasure of paying damages some of these days.

Mr. Thomas McCleary, eighty-five years of age, fell on Wylie street, Sunday morning, and fractured his leg, besides otherwise seriously injuring himself.

The ice at the Union Skating Park was planed yesterday, and is now in first rate order for sport. Both ladies and gentlemen seem to enjoy it hugely, day and night.

An axle of the freight train on the Pan Handle Railroad, broke, yesterday near Fairmont station. Two of the cars were wrecked and all the morning trains on the road delayed, but nobody hurt.

Wm. Moser invaded the household of Peter Cattanhen, Christmas day and knocked Peter down, following this action up also with an assault on Mrs. Catherine Cattanhen. Moser fined William, the pugilist, $10 yesterday for the exploit.

Major Geo. Ramsey, implicated in tobacco frauds, and lodged in jail here for nearly a week, on habeas corpus proceedings, secured the sum of $5,000 and was released. He left immediately for Jersey City, the scene of his operations.

Divorce.—Yesterday Margaret McWilliams presented a petition for divorce from her husband, Edward McWilliams, for cruelty and neglect. Jane Barr also prayed for separation from her husband, Sam. Barr, for desertion. The petitions were filed with Prothonotary Rose.

Interfered With.—Chief Engineer McElroy yesterday made information before Alderman Neeper against Mr. Thomas Young for interfering with him while at the fire in Lawrenceville a few nights ago. Mr. Young owns one of the houses that were on fire. Warrant issued.

Accidents.—Edward Tague had his hand crushed last Saturday afternoon, at the outer Depot, Allegheny.

Joseph Morrow, brakeman on the C. & P. Railroad, also met with a similar accident, the same evening, while coupling cars. Dr. Buchanan attended each case and found no amputation necessary.

Fire at East Liberty.—On Sunday evening, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in a farm house on the Morningside road, East Liberty, occupied by Mrs. Hoffort and owned by Mr. Henry Williams, dairyman. It is supposed to have originated from a defective flue, and the house was totally destroyed. Loss about three thousand dollars. No insurance.

Owen Sullivan's saloon in the Ninth ward was the scene of a row Monday night, and Mayor Brush had five of the rioters before him. Charles and Teddy McCarthy, John and Daniel Dunnell, paid all costs and $25 and costs for the fun. They assaulted officer Jacob Metz when he attempted to quell the disturbance which made their fines greater.

Perjury.—John Austermayer appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday and made information charging William Peterson with perjury. The offence, he alleges, was committed at the trial of case No. 338, June term, 1870, of the Court of Common Pleas, and consisted in the defendant's having sworn that he was possessed of no goods whatever, and afterwards admitting that he owned some property. Warrant issued.

Chas. S. Dodge yesterday made Mayor Brush acquainted with the circumstances of a case wherein he alleged T. C. Fulton had struck him, and he being unable to dodge the blow had received it full force in his mouth—and all because he (Dodge) told Fulton he was a gentleman, honest and upright, but not agree in regard to payment for a certain piece of work. Mr. Fulton was arrested and the case was subsequently amicably arranged.

Prosecution.—Mr. C. O. Rowe, the courteous and efficient Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Pittsburgh Division, was honored by his friends and fellow-employees on Christmas Day with a very valuable and magnificent gold watch and chain—one of J. R. Reed & Co's best get up. The present was well and worthily bestowed, and we trust the recipient may live long to enjoy it and the estimation of the donors.

The programme of the approaching instrumental concert at the First Baptist Church is before us. From it we anticipate very confidently that next Thursday evening will witness a high treat, as Prof. Hugo Jahn's gifted company of professional and amateur musicians must make that evening memorable to the music-loving public for many a long day to come. We recognise among the pieces selected some of the *chef d'œuvres* of the great composers, and we know well that our numerous musical friends are fully equal to the rendition of them.

Obtaining Money Under False Pretences.—Samuel Andrews charged Agnes Stehle before Alderman Taylor with obtaining money under false pretences. It appears that Alice went to the house of complainant on Penn street, in the Twelfth ward, and represented that Mrs. Fritz, whose servant she claimed to be, had sent her for the money. Mrs. Fritz let her have the money and did not discover that he had been victimized until he went to Mrs. Fritz to obtain more. Subsequently she then learned that the girl was not, and never had been, in the employ of Mrs. Fritz. The girl was arrested and refunded the money, which satisfied Mr. Andrews, and he withdrew the prosecution.

His Honor Mayor Callow, was the recipient of a very handsome cane yesterday, a present from some of his friends. The article is of sterling growth and is beautifully and artistically wrought. The head bears a good imitation of a meerschaum pipe, with a human face on the side of the bowl. The artist who designed and executed the unique piece of workmanship informed that it required that labor and study of years to perfect it. It is seldom that one sees such a rarity, and we advise all persons to call on His Honor, who will take that pleasure in exhibiting it. He will have it at his office for a few days, where it can be seen and after that he doubtless will have a case wherein it may be kept and used only on rare occasions. Immediately after the above, canes were presented to Col. James Monteith and Thomas Scandrett, Esq. The occasion was very interesting.

Mercantile Library.

An advertisement of this institution appears in another column of to-day's paper. To those looking around for a New Year present to give to a young friend, we can cordially recommend a membership in the Library.

Robbed in a Brothel.

James Williams informed Alderman Shore that on Monday night he visited the house of the notorious Sarah Claggett, on the hill, where he remained all night, and on examining his clothes on the next morning, he found that they had been thrown up and abstracted twelve dollars from one of the pockets. The parties are both colored. Sarah was arrested and sent to jail.

Assault and Battery Case Compromised.

A. W. Evans appeared before Alderman Hefner yesterday morning and made information charging James M. Shortall with assault and battery. The complaint alleges that the defendant insulted complainant by calling him and to that end struck him in the face. Though the interposition of friends, at the hearing of the matter it was amicably arranged and the suit withdrawn.

Letters Held for Postage.

The following are the letters that are held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for postage, December 27, 1870:

Edwards, Jacob, Carrieville, Pa., 3 cents.
Hollingshead, Edgar, New Castle, Pa., 3 cents.
Ewing, Wm., Ironton, Ohio, 3 cents.
Wallace, Sarah Y., Pomeroy, Ohio, 3 cents.
Stewart, John, Wilmington, Del., 6 cents.
Stanley, Wm., Whitehall, Pa., 3 cents.

A False Friend.

Conrad Aubel got into a difficulty in the saloon of Jacob Puckert, in the Fifteenth ward, on Monday, and in order to give his muscles full play during the progress of the fight, took off his coat and handed it to a friend, Samuel Kuppler, to take care of. While Conrad was through his pugilistic exploit, Samuel went through the coat and took from one of the pockets the sum of twenty-five dollars. A warrant has been issued.

Robbery—Forty Dollars Stolen.

MONDAY evening about seven o'clock, some person entered the residence of Mr. Nelson Palmer, No. 287 Sandusky street, Allegheny, and stole $40 from a bureau drawer. Mr. Palmer was in another part of the house, and heard the noise, but when he reached the room, it was vacant. Yesterday morning he acquainted Chief Clark with the matter and his suspicions, which resulted in the arrest of Charles Bock, a young boy, who was held for a hearing upon the charge of robbery.

A Quadruple Wife Beater.

Catharine O'Brien made complaint yesterday before Alderman Shore against her husband, Cornelius O'Brien, for aggravated assault and battery. Cornelius not liking the speed with which Catharine was coming down stairs, caught her by the hair and dragged her to the bottom, where he kicked her and otherwise abused her to a shameful extent. The Alderman informed us that Catharine is the fourth wife of Cornelius, and that each of her predecessors died a fearful death before a similar treatment. He was committed to jail in default of bail.

Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest over the body of Margaret Walther, who resided on Diamond street, corner of Twenty-fourth, and Liberty street. From the evidence adduced it appears that she had risen at her usual hour on Monday morning and ate a meal, after which she went to the cellar to do household duties. While in one of the chambers pointing a hod, she suddenly fell over and died in a few minutes. She had been in poor and somewhat feeble health for some time, previous to her decease. Dr. Buchanan made a post mortem examination, and testified that the death had been occasioned by a fit of apoplexy, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance therewith.

Decorous Burglars.

The residence of Mr. Wm. Hamilton, on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, was entered by burglars on Monday night, and a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold sleeve buttons and a pair of gold studs were taken. The burglars, after committing the robbery, left the house in order, and closed the door behind them.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

How Monday Was Observed as Christmas—Its Pleasant Memories and its Festivities—Business Brisk and Lively—Present Making—Sabbath School Celebrations, etc., etc.

Monday was very generally and most uniformly observed as Christmas. Nearly all business outside of the retail line was suspended, while but little servile labor was done. There is something aside from the grand event the day commemorates that renders Christmas a suggestive holiday—one for merriment and enjoyment, for light-heartedness, mirth and pleasure. Nearly every one, no matter what his station in life may be, associates with the Christmases of his life, pleasant recollections, and the recurrence of this brightest of bright holidays conjures up old scenes and old places, pleasures gone by, but fresh, green and gladdening in the heart's love. Loved ones passed away, comrades gone down in the dark shadow of death, friends of other days whose features and features come tripping before him in fancied review, as memory busies itself in recalling the merry occasions gone with the current past. Old gifts received as heart offerings dull and dimmed in being fondly treasured, faded flowers pressed with loving hands ere the freshness and fragrance had departed, all again read in the heavenly language they there spoke and will ever speak to the grateful heart. Christmas comes bedecked by hearts attuned to the friendships and loves of old are all brought forward on this merry day, and the sorrows of by-gone years are lost and forgotten in the sweetest and most holy sunshine and gilding of the memory of happy, happy hours, happy, happy times in perhaps an other house dark and unhappy life. So we all hail Christmas with anthems of joy and tokens of thanksgiving, with greetings of gladness and willing welcome. Wicked and embittered must be the heart that does not go out with the merriment of the holiday season, and that finds no room for kindly and generous impulses, for sentiments of gratitude towards the great God of all, for stripped of its historic grandeur and connection with the birth of its commemoration, it is yet a season which the year needs to render the year better, and knit closer the bonds of friendship and truth with which to hold the great human household together. Then it is good to be joyous while the bells are ringing out the old year and ringing in the new. It is good to be merry and grateful while the bright days of rejoicing last, for there are dark ones enough moving down from the future for all of us.

NOT OPENED.

Sunday having been observed as the religious Christmas, on Monday we believe none of the churches were opened, and the people were left to enjoy themselves in as merry a manner as possible. Although the weather was cold and pedestrianism was extremely difficult, owing to the ice-covered pavement, rendered all the more slippery by the crowds of little urchins who monopolized slides here and there, still the streets were thronged with men, women and children from morning till late at night. Notwithstanding that all the saloons were opened, and that extra inducements in the way of tempting "free lunches" were offered, yet the day was marked by very little drunkenness, although intoxicated men were not odd sights to see.

THE ORPHANS' DINNER

At St. Paul's Asylum was largely attended, and the little ones were provided with a truly Christmas dinner. There were many visitors in attendance as guests, and after the children had been satisfied with the good things before them, the Board of Managers, clergy and invited guests sat down to dinner, after which several gentlemen, including Bishop Kingsley and Wm. Moore, Esq., made addresses appropriate to the occasion. The dinner was very elaborate and reflected much credit upon the generosity of the gentlemen who furnished it, and the skill of the good sisters who served it.

THE AMUSEMENTS.

All the places of amusement were well patronized, and the managers must have felt gladdened on counting up the gross receipts at night. The people had a large variety of places wherein to spend their Christmas hours, and amusement patrons largely availed themselves of the opportunities afforded.

THE TRAVEL.

While the travel on the street cars was enormously large, that on the steam trains was very small, which goes to show how all people like to observe "Merry Christmas" at home among loved ones.

THE SHOP KEEPERS.

Those of the more shrewd shop-keepers who took time by the forelock and by advertising their wares and holiday attractions of their stores, brought to the till a handsome reflected a land office trade. Notwithstanding the fact that money is said to be close, there was much of it passing yesterday in the way of making. All around we are assured that the present holiday season has been prolific of heavy sales, and from the wholesale to the retail trade the good old fashion of present making is not on the wane. Altogether these are manifestations of a healthy state of affairs, and that the good old fashion of present making is not on the wane. Altogether these are manifestations of a healthy state of affairs, and we think that all our readers may enjoy the holiday week to the end, and may all live to enjoy many such occasions for the peaceful pleasures of life.

SIXTH AVENUE U. P. SCHOOLS.

"And all the bells on earth shall ring,
And all the Angels in Heaven shall sing—
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day,
On Christmas Day in the morning."

Among the many Christmas jubilees which cluster around each return of the happy day, none are more pleasant and enjoyable than those which occur at the Sixth Avenue U. P. Church and Mission Sabbath Schools. It has alway been the custom of the Superintendents of these schools to signalize the occurrence of "Merry Christmas" in a manner to bring happiness to the hearts of the children, and surround the day with bright and joyous associations. And all hail Christmas with the anthems of joy and tokens of thanksgiving, with greetings of gladness and willing welcome. Wicked and embittered must be the heart that does not go out with the merriment of the holiday season, and that finds no room for kindly and generous impulses, for sentiments of gratitude towards the great God of all, for stripped of its historic grandeur and connection with the birth of its commemoration, it is yet a season which the year needs to render the year better, and knit closer the bonds of friendship and truth with which to hold the great human household together. Then it is good to be joyous while the bells are ringing out the old year and ringing in the new. It is good to be merry and grateful while the bright days of rejoicing last, for there are dark ones enough moving down from the future for all of us.

NOT OPENED.

Sunday having been observed as the religious Christmas, on Monday we believe none of the churches were opened, and the people were left to enjoy themselves in as merry a manner as possible. Although the weather was cold and pedestrianism was extremely difficult, owing to the ice-covered pavement, rendered all the more slippery by the crowds of little urchins who monopolized slides here and there, still the streets were thronged with men, women and children from morning till late at night. Notwithstanding that all the saloons were opened, and that extra inducements in the way of tempting "free lunches" were offered, yet the day was marked by very little drunkenness, although intoxicated men were not odd sights to see.

THE ORPHANS' DINNER

At St. Paul's Asylum was largely attended, and the little ones were provided with a truly Christmas dinner. There were many visitors in attendance as guests, and after the children had been satisfied with the good things before them, the Board of Managers, clergy and invited guests sat down to dinner, after which several gentlemen, including Bishop Kingsley and Wm. Moore, Esq., made addresses appropriate to the occasion. The dinner was very elaborate and reflected much credit upon the generosity of the gentlemen who furnished it, and the skill of the good sisters who served it.

THE AMUSEMENTS.

All the places of amusement were well patronized, and the managers must have felt gladdened on counting up the gross receipts at night. The people had a large variety of places wherein to spend their Christmas hours, and amusement patrons largely availed themselves of the opportunities afforded.

THE TRAVEL.

While the travel on the street cars was enormously large, that on the steam trains was very small, which goes to show how all people like to observe "Merry Christmas" at home among loved ones.

THE SHOP KEEPERS.

Those of the more shrewd shop-keepers who took time by the forelock and by advertising their wares and holiday attractions of their stores, brought to the till a handsome reflected a land office trade. Notwithstanding the fact that money is said to be close, there was much of it passing yesterday in the way of making. All around we are assured that the present holiday season has been prolific of heavy sales, and from the wholesale to the retail trade